L3 ANSWER 10 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:175084 CAPLUS
DN 126:168823
TI Skin test for diabetes and other autoimmune diseases
IN Endl, Josef; Ganz, Manfred; Stahl, Peter; Kientsch-Engel, Rosemarie; Jung, Guenther-Gerhard; Pozzilli, Paolo; Donie, Frederic
PA Boehringer Mannheim Gmbh, Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19526561	A1	19970123	DE 1995-19526561	19950720
	WO 9703704	A2	19970206	WO 1996-EP3192	19960719
	WO 9703704	A3	19970605		
	W: AU, CA, CN, IL, JP, KR, NO, NZ, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	CA 2225145	AA	19970206	CA 1996-2225145	19960719
	AU 9666582	A1	19970218	AU 1996-66582	19960719
	EP 839058	A2	19980506	EP 1996-926371	19960719
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, IE, FI				
	CN 1191493	A	19980826	CN 1996-195689	19960719
	JP 11509538	T2	19990824	JP 1996-506304	19960719
	NO 9800252	A	19980120	NO 1998-252	19980120
PRAI	DE 1995-19526561		19950720		
	WO 1996-EP3192		19960719		

AB An autoimmune disease such as diabetes mellitus, or a predisposition to such a disease, is diagnosed by intradermal administration of a suitable autoantigen or related peptide and observation after >24 h of a local T-cell-mediated pos. cellular reaction (nodule) at the site of antigen administration. The same method can be applied to detection of T-cells which react with tumor antigens in diagnosis of tumors. The peptide is .gtoreq.15 residues in length to allow recognition of and binding to an MHC mol. and reaction of the complex with the corresponding T-cell receptor. Thus, recombinant human glutamate decarboxylase was injected intradermally into juvenile-onset diabetes mellitus patients; appearance of a nodule 48 h later at the site of injection was considered a pos. reaction.

IT 166895-85-8 166895-86-9 166895-87-0 166895-88-1 166895-89-2
166895-90-5 166895-91-6 166895-92-7 166895-93-8 166895-94-9
166895-95-0 166895-96-1 166895-97-2 166895-98-3 166895-99-4
166896-00-0 166896-01-1 166896-02-2 166896-03-3 166896-04-4
166896-05-5 166896-06-6 166896-07-7 186909-44-4 186909-46-6
186909-48-8 186909-50-2 186909-52-4 186909-54-6
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(of glutamate decarboxylase, as autoantigen in diabetes diagnosis; skin test for diabetes and other autoimmune diseases)

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:155018 CAPLUS
DN 126:156406
TI Peptides and peptide derivatives from glutamic acid decarboxylase for the early diagnosis and treatment of type I diabetes
IN Endl, Josef; Stahl, Peter; Albert, Winfried; Schendel, Dolores; Boitard, Christian; van Endert, Peter; Jung, Guenther-Gerhard
PA Boehringer Mannheim Gmbh, Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 16 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19525784	A1	19970116	DE 1995-19525784	19950714
	WO 9704085	A1	19970206	WO 1996-EP3093	19960715
	W: JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 839191	A1	19980506	EP 1996-925751	19960715
	R: AT, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI				
	JP 10511985	T2	19981117	JP 1996-506274	19960715
PRAI	DE 1995-19525784		19950714		
	WO 1996-EP3093		19960715		

AB Peptides and their derivs. obtained from glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD) are described, which are used alone or in complexes with class II MHC mols. for the detection of a predisposition to diabetes, and for the treatment of diabetes by building up an immune tolerance to GAD. Thus, GAD-specific T cells were established from peripheral blood lymphocytes from type I diabetics, cultured, and their proliferative response to recombinant human GAD and GAD-derived peptides was studied.

IT 186909-44-4P 186909-46-6P **186909-48-8P** 186909-50-2P
186909-52-4P 186909-54-6P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(peptides and peptide derivs. from glutamic acid decarboxylase for early diagnosis and treatment of type I diabetes)

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:632213 CAPLUS
DN 123:28599
TI A cDNA for the 64-kilodalton glutamic acid decarboxylase associated with autoimmune disease and its uses
IN Tobin, Allan J.; Erlander, Mark G.; Kaufman, Daniel L.; Clare-Salzler, Michael J.
PA Regents of the University of California, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 100 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9507992	A2	19950323	WO 1994-US9478	19940824
	WO 9507992	A3	19950622		
	W: AU, CA, JP, KR				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 5674978	A	19971007	US 1993-123859	19930917
	AU 9479201	A1	19950403	AU 1994-79201	19940824
	AU 697058	B2	19980924		
	EP 719340	A1	19960703	EP 1994-927940	19940824
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	JP 09503387	T2	19970408	JP 1995-509191	19940824
PRAI	US 1993-123859	A	19930917		
	US 1990-586536	A2	19900921		
	US 1991-716909	B2	19910618		
	WO 1994-US9478	W	19940824		

AB A gene encoding the GAD65 glutamic acid decarboxylase that is a significant autoantigen in the autoimmune disease complication of diabetes mellitus is cloned for use in the manuf. of the protein for diagnosis, prophylaxis and therapy of the disease. A cDNA for the rat hippocampus

GAD65 was cloned by screening a cDNA bank in .lambda.ZAP with a probe from the cat GAD67 gene and expressed in Escherichia coli. The identity of the enzyme with the autoantigen was demonstrated immunochem. The rat GAD65 and GAD67 isoenzymes were shown to be encoded by sep. genes. The two enzymes showed slightly different tissue distributions with GAD65 more common in type II Golgi neurons than GAD67. The utility of antibodies to the enzyme as a diagnostic marker was demonstrated. GAD65 used as an antigen was found to stimulate a proliferation of T-cells in NOD mice. Attempts to induce immune tolerance and the identification of epitopes of the protein are described.

IT 152468-43-4 152468-44-5 152468-45-6 164124-72-5 164124-73-6
164124-74-7 164124-75-8 164124-76-9 164124-77-0 **164124-78-1**
164124-79-2 164124-80-5 164124-81-6 164124-82-7 164124-83-8
164124-84-9
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence, peptide of rat glutamate decarboxylase GAD65; cDNA for 64-kilodalton glutamic acid decarboxylase assocd. with autoimmune disease and its uses)

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1993:669001 CAPLUS
DN 119:269001
TI Peptides immunochemically reactive with antibodies directed against hepatitis C virus and their use in diagnosis
IN Habets, Winand Johannes Antonius; Hellings, Jan Albert
PA AKZO N. V., Neth.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9313127	A1	19930708	WO 1992-EP2998	19921224
	W: AU, CA, FI, JP, KR, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	ZA 9208954	A	19930519	ZA 1992-8954	19921119
	AU 9333473	A1	19930728	AU 1993-33473	19921224
	JP 05271277	A2	19931019	JP 1992-344448	19921224
	EP 621868	A1	19941102	EP 1993-902132	19921224
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
PRAI	EP 1991-203408		19911224		
	WO 1992-EP2998		19921224		

OS MARPAT 119:269001
AB Peptides A-X1-X2-X3-X4-L-X5-X6-E-F-X7-X8-X9-B (I; A=H, amino acid, polypeptide; B=OH, amino acid, polypeptide; X1-X9= any amino acid) can be used in detection of anti-hepatitis C virus antibodies. These peptides are derivs. of peptide DREVLYREFDEMB, a peptide which is part of the protein encoded by the ORF region of the SOD/HCV C100-3 clone. Based on replacement of each amino acid and anal. of the recognition of the analogs by anti-viral antibodies, only Leu-5, Glu-8, and Phe-9 were found to be crit. for immunoreactivity.

IT 151310-57-5 151310-58-6 151310-59-7 151310-60-0 151310-61-1
151310-62-2 151310-63-3 151310-64-4 151310-65-5 151310-66-6
151310-67-7 151310-68-8 151310-69-9 151310-70-2 151310-71-3
151310-72-4 151310-73-5 151310-74-6 151310-75-7 151310-76-8
151310-77-9 151310-78-0 151310-79-1 151310-80-4 151310-81-5
151310-82-6 151310-83-7 151310-84-8 151310-85-9 151310-86-0
151310-87-1 151310-88-2 151310-89-3 151310-90-6 151310-91-7
151310-92-8 151310-93-9 151310-94-0 151310-95-1 151310-96-2
151310-97-3 151310-98-4 151310-99-5 151311-00-1 151311-01-2

151311-02-3 151311-03-4 151311-04-5 151311-05-6 151311-06-7
151311-07-8 151311-08-9 151311-09-0 151311-10-3 151311-11-4
151311-12-5 151311-13-6 151311-14-7 151311-15-8 151311-16-9
151311-17-0 151311-18-1 151311-19-2 151311-20-5 151311-21-6
151311-22-7 151311-23-8 151311-24-9 151311-25-0 151311-26-1
151311-27-2 151311-28-3 151311-29-4 151311-30-7 151311-31-8
151311-32-9 151311-33-0 151311-34-1 151311-35-2 151311-36-3
151311-37-4 151311-38-5 151311-39-6 151311-40-9
151311-41-0 151311-42-1 151311-43-2 151311-44-3 151311-45-4
151311-46-5 151311-47-6 151311-48-7 151311-49-8 151311-50-1
151311-51-2 151311-52-3 151311-53-4 151311-54-5 151311-55-6
151311-56-7 151311-57-8 151311-58-9 151311-59-0 151311-60-3
151311-61-4 151311-62-5 151311-63-6 151311-64-7 151311-65-8
151311-66-9 151311-67-0 151311-68-1 151311-69-2 151311-70-5
151311-71-6 151311-72-7 151311-73-8 151311-74-9 151311-75-0
151311-76-1 151311-77-2 151311-78-3 151311-79-4 151311-80-7
151311-81-8 151311-82-9 151311-83-0 151311-84-1 151311-85-2
151311-86-3 151311-87-4 151311-88-5 151311-89-6 151311-90-9
151311-91-0 151311-92-1 151311-93-2 151311-94-3 151311-95-4
151311-96-5 151311-97-6 151311-98-7 151311-99-8 151312-00-4
151312-01-5 151312-02-6 151312-03-7 151312-04-8 151312-05-9
151312-06-0 151312-07-1 151312-08-2 151312-09-3 151312-10-6
151312-11-7 151312-12-8 151312-13-9 151312-14-0 151312-15-1
151312-16-2 151312-17-3 151312-18-4 151312-19-5 151312-20-8
151336-04-8 151336-05-9 151336-06-0 151336-07-1 151336-08-2
151336-09-3 151336-10-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(hepatitis C virus peptide analog, for detection of anti-viral antibodies)

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1993:425325 CAPLUS
DN 119:25325
TI Cross-competition for binding of .alpha.1-antitrypsin (.alpha.1 AT)-elastase complexes to the serpin-enzyme complex receptor by other serpin-enzyme complexes and by proteolytically modified .alpha.1 AT
AU Joslin, Gregg; Wittwer, Art; Adams, Steve; Tollefsen, Douglas M.; August, Anna; Perlmutter, David H.
CS Sch. Med., Washington Univ., St. Louis, MO, 63110, USA
SO J. Biol. Chem. (1993), 268(3), 1886-93
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DT Journal
LA English
AB The serpin-enzyme complex (SEC) receptor recognizes a pentapeptide neo-domain of .alpha.1-antitrypsin (.alpha.1 AT)-elastase complexes and, in so doing, mediates internalization and intracellular catabolism of the macromol. complex, mediates an increase in synthesis of .alpha.1 AT, and elicits neutrophil chemotactic activity. In previous studies the authors have shown that this pentapeptide domain is highly conserved among members of the serpin family and that binding of a synthetic peptide corresponding to this region (125I-peptide 105Y, SIPPEVKFNKPFVYLI, based on .alpha.1 AT sequence 359-374) to HepG2 cells is blocked by several serpin-enzyme complexes. To det. whether the SEC receptor is the primary HepG2 cell surface binding site for these serpin-enzyme complexes, the capacity for serpin-enzyme complexes to compete with each other for binding to the SEC receptor was examd. Binding of 125I-elastase-.alpha.1 AT complexes is blocked by thrombin-antithrombin III (ATIII), thrombin-heparin cofactor II, and cathepsin G-.alpha.1-antichymotrypsin (.alpha.1 ACT) complexes. Moreover, unlabeled elastase-.alpha.1 AT complexes compete for binding of 125I-thrombin-ATIII, 125I-thrombin-heparin cofactor II, and 125I-cathepsin G-.alpha.1 ACT complexes. Preformed sol. tissue plasminogen activator-plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 complexes also compete for

binding of elastase-.alpha.1 AT complexes to the SEC receptor but do so to a less effective extent, probably because of a less favorable pentapeptide sequence for binding to the SEC receptor. Under conditions in which these serpin-enzyme complexes would be expected to bind to the SEC receptor there is an increase in synthesis of .alpha.1 AT but not in synthesis of ATIII or .alpha.1 ACT. Proteolytically modified .alpha.1 AT also competes for binding of 125I-elastase-.alpha.1 AT complexes to the SEC receptor and vice versa. The purified 51-kDa N-terminal fragment of .alpha.1 AT does not compete for binding of 125I-elastase-.alpha.1 AT complexes, indicating that the pentapeptide neodomain in the 4-kDa C-terminal fragment is sufficient for binding to the SEC receptor.

IT 124056-48-0 144500-60-7 147859-90-3 **147859-91-4**
148195-66-8 148195-70-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(serpin-enzyme complex receptors on HepG2 cells specificity for, structure in relation to)

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1991:578200 CAPLUS
DN 115:178200
TI Analogs of human plasminogen activator inhibitor for use in thrombolysis
IN Pannekoek, Hans
PA Stichting Centraal Laboratorium van de Bloedtransfusiedienst van het Nederlandse Rode Kruis, Neth.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9105048	A1	19910418	WO 1990-NL145	19901003
	W: JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
	NL 8902454	A	19910501	NL 1989-2454	19891003
	EP 494929	A1	19920722	EP 1990-914972	19901003
	EP 494929	B1	19950823		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	JP 05503211	T2	19930603	JP 1990-513980	19901003
	ES 2078979	T3	19960101	ES 1990-914972	19901003
PRAI	NL 1989-2454		19891003		
	WO 1990-NL145		19901003		

AB Analogs of plasminogen activator inhibitor (PAI) in which the active site peptide is replaced by that of antithrombin III are described and manufd. in Escherichia coli. These analogs are potentially useful in the prevention of re-occlusion after thrombolysis or fibrinolysis using tissue plasminogen activator. Site-directed mutagenesis of the cloned cDNA was by std. methods and the new gene expressed using the vector pMBL11 and the protein purified by immunoaffinity chromatog. Second-order rate consts. for thrombin inhibition for the analogs were 3-13 .times. 104 M-1 sec-1 in the absence of vitronectin and 2.9-18 .times. 105 in its presence (c.f. 103 and 2 .times. 105 resp. for the wild-type PAI).

IT **136529-26-5** 136529-28-7 136529-29-8
RL: PROC (Process)
(substitution of, with corresponding antithrombin III peptide, thrombolytics and fibrinolytics in relation to)

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1990:429270 CAPLUS
DN 113:29270
TI Drug delivery using pulmonary surfactant to facilitate absorption
IN Weber, Allan E.

PA Abbott Laboratories, USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 335133	A2	19891004	EP 1989-103858	19890306
	EP 335133	A3	19900516		
	R: BE, DE, FR, GB, IT				
	AU 8930737	A1	19891005	AU 1989-30737	19890224
	JP 02006405	A2	19900110	JP 1989-80213	19890330
PRAI	US 1988-175741		19880331		

AB Pulmonary drug delivery systems include a drug admixed or covalently bonded to a component of a surfactant protein and phospholipid mixt. A compn. contained leuprolide acetate, dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine, palmitic acid, tripalmitin, and a soln. of bovine lung lipids.
IT 117149-08-3 117149-09-4 117149-10-7 117149-11-8 117149-12-9
117259-36-6 117259-37-7 117259-42-4 117259-43-5 117259-44-6
117259-51-5 **117259-53-7** 117259-54-8 117259-55-9
117278-76-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(pulmonary surfactant component, for drug delivery to lung)

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1989:89914 CAPLUS
DN 110:89914
TI Recombinant pulmonary hydrophobic surfactant-associated proteins and their use in diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary diseases
IN Whitsett, Jeffrey A.; Fox, J. Lawrence; Pilot-Matias, Tami J.; Meuth, Joseph L.; Sarin, Virender K.
PA USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 139 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 8803170	A1	19880505	WO 1987-US2536	19871002
	W: JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
	WO 8706943	A1	19871119	WO 1986-US2258	19861024
	W: JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
	JP 01501282	T2	19890511	JP 1987-506865	19871002
	WO 8804324	A1	19880616	WO 1987-US3180	19871203
	W: AU, DK, KR, NO				
	RW: BJ, CF, CG, CM, GA, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 8810523	A1	19880630	AU 1988-10523	19871203
	AU 616164	B2	19911024		
	EP 307513	A2	19890322	EP 1987-117967	19871204
	EP 307513	A3	19900110		
	R: ES, GR				
	ZA 8709208	A	19880831	ZA 1987-9208	19871208
	DK 8804415	A	19880805	DK 1988-4415	19880805
	NO 8803484	A	19881007	NO 1988-3484	19880805
PRAI	WO 1986-US2258		19861024		
	US 1986-939206		19861208		
	US 1987-60719		19870610		
	US 1987-101680		19871001		

US 1986-860239 19860506
WO 1987-US2536 19871002
WO 1987-US3180 19871203

AB The genes and cDNAs encoding human hydrophobic surfactant-assocd. proteins (SAPs) SAP(Val) and SAP(Phe) are cloned, sequenced, and expressed in Escherichia coli and mammalian cells. SAP peptides are synthesized and antibodies against these peptides are prepd. The antibodies may be used to diagnose diseases characterized by insufficient pulmonary surfactant material (e.g. hyaline membrane disease), and the SAPs may be used to treat such diseases. Human cDNA for SAP(Val) proprotein was fused with the gene for E. coli CMP-KDO synthetase and the resulting chimeric gene was expressed in E. coli. SAP(Val) or SAP(Phe) were mixed with lipids (e.g. dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine and phosphatidylglycerol) and tested with a modified Wilhelmy Surface Balance: the proteins substantially decreased the surface tension and increased adsorption. SAP peptides were also found to increase the lipid uptake of 3T3 and type II cells in culture by 7 to 70-fold.

IT **117259-53-7** 117259-54-8 117259-55-9
RL: PRP (Properties)
(surfactant-assocd. protein precursors)